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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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PLACED ON RECORD

Formal Expression on Late Judges of Third Circuit.

RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESSES

Edward Griffin Hitchcock and An-
tone Rosa—in Court at North
Kohala—Bar of Hilo.

(Special Correspondence.)

North Kohala, Oct. 13, 1898.
Judge Stanley arrived at Mahukona
by the steamer Manna Loa yesterday
morning. After the opening of the
Court yesterday morning Judge Stan-
ley announced that he had resigned his
position as Judge of the First Circuit
Court and that he had been appointed
by the President as Judge of the Third
and Fourth Judicial Circuits. He pre-
sented his commission, which was read
in Court.

The following is a synopsis of the
proceedings held in the Third Circuit
Court in re "Resolutions" relative to
the death of the late Hon. Antonio Rosa
and Hon. E. G. Hitchcock.

On Thursday the 13th day of October,
1898, after the Court was opened by
the Deputy Sheriff C. H. Pulea, Judge
Stanley presiding, the resolutions
which are reproduced below relative
to the death of the late Hon. Antonio
Rosa and Hon. E. G. Hitchcock were
presented.

Those present were: E. P. Dole,
Deputy Attorney General; H. L. Hol-
stein, Chas. Crighton, A. N. Kepoikai,
Geo. D. Gear, Harry P. Weber, Carl S.
Smith, P. McMahon, stenographer, Dis-
trict Magistrate Atkins, Deputy Sheriff
Paakiki and J. A. Thompson, Deputy
Clerk Judiciary Department, officiating
as Clerk of the Third Circuit, in place
of Dan Porter. Besides the above
named gentlemen the court room was
filled with persons, mostly Hawaiians,
assembled to attend the business be-
fore the Court.

Mr. H. L. Holstein rose and read the
following:

"Resolved, That we, the members of
the said Bar, hereby express our ap-
preciation of the fact that in his pass-
ing away, a great loss has befallen
us, a loss of a tried and trusted offi-
cial as well as brilliant and valuable
member of the Bar.

Resolved, That we hereby express to
the family of the deceased our sincere
sympathy with them in their bereave-
ment and further:

Resolved, That the Court be request-
ed to spread these resolutions upon its
records.

October term at Kohala, 1898.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
CHAS. CRIGHTON,
GEO. D. GEAR,
A. N. KEPOIKAI,
E. P. DOLE,
HARRY P. WEBER,
CARL S. SMITH,

Mr. Holstein continued and spoke
feelingly in memory of the deceased in
Hawaiian, as did also other members
of the Bar, viz: Chas. Crighton, A.
N. Kepoikai, E. P. Dole and Hon. Judge
Stanley.

The Judge after his remarks gave di-
rections to the clerk to make the
 requisite entries of the proceedings in
the record of the Court and to furnish
a certified copy of the resolutions to
the family of the deceased.

After Judge Stanley finished his
tribute to the memory of the late Judge
Rosa and had ordered the resolutions
spread upon the records of the Court
Mr. Chas. Crighton then presented
and read to the Court the resolutions
reproduced below, after which he
moved that the same be spread upon
the records of the Court and a copy
thereof be forwarded to the family of
deceased.

Whereas, It has pleased God to take
from us the Honorable Edward Griffin
Hitchcock, Circuit Judge of the Third
and Fourth Circuits, be it

Resolved, That the members of this
Bar, in expressing our sense of the
loss which the Court and community
have suffered by the death of Judge
Hitchcock, do hereby record our ap-
preciation of the sterling integrity,
marked ability and untiring industry
which distinguished him in the per-
formance of his duties;

Resolved, That in the death of Judge
Hitchcock the nation has lost a good
citizen and upright Judge;

Resolved, That we tender to the
widow and family of the deceased our
sincere sympathy with them in their
affliction;

Resolved, That these resolutions be
entered upon the records of this Court.
October term, 1898.

E. P. DOLE,
H. L. HOLSTEIN,
GEO. D. GEAR,
CHAS. CRIGHTON,
A. N. KEPOIKAI,
HARRY P. WEBER,
CARL S. SMITH.

Chas. Crighton continued and made
eulogistic remarks regarding the hon-

ored dead, followed in the same strain
by E. P. Dole, A. N. Kepoikai, Carl S.
Smith, H. L. Holstein and Judge Stan-
ley.

The Court then ordered the resolu-
tions to be entered upon the records
and a certified copy of the resolutions
furnished to the family of the deceased.
After the above proceedings the Court
went on with its regular business.

At a meeting of the Hilo Bar the fol-
lowing preamble and resolutions were
unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Bar of this Court has,
with profound sorrow, learned that
Hon. E. G. Hitchcock, late Judge of the
Third and Fourth Circuits of the Ha-
waiian Islands, on the 9th day of Octo-
ber, A. D. 1898, departed this life;
therefore, to indicate the esteem in
which we held him while living, and
the respect and veneration in which
we hold his memory, be it

Resolved, That the many manly vir-
tues which adorned the character of
the Hon. E. G. Hitchcock and while
during the whole period of his life
have shown conspicuously, both during
his long service as a public official,
and as a private citizen, have endeared
his memory to us and made for him
an enduring monument as a man of
sterling honesty, an upright Judge, a
sincere and disinterested friend;

Resolved, That in the death of the
Hon. E. G. Hitchcock the Hawaiian
people have lost a true and tried
friend, as they recognized in him under
every vicissitude of fortune a firm de-
fender of their rights and interests, al-
ways ready to do his duty without fear
or favor;

Resolved, That in testimony of our
grief for the public and private be-
reavement in his death we wear orange
on our left arms for the period of thirty
days;

Resolved, That a copy of these res-
olutions be presented to the Court at
its next session with a request that
they be made of record in this Court.

Resolved, That copies of these res-
olutions be furnished the press for pub-
lication.

F. S. LYMAN,

GILBERT F. LITTLE,
Chairman,
Secretary.

ON MAUI.

Makawao Debating Society—New
Plantations.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Oct. 15.—Last evening, at
the residence of the late Hon. E. G. Hitchcock,
of the Pala Foreign Church and or-
ganized what is to be known as the
"Makawao Debating Society." Tem-
porary officers chosen were R. F. Engle
president, W. O. Aiken secretary, and
D. C. Lindsay, W. Beckwith and S. R.
Dowdle, committee on constitution and
by-laws. The session was spent in
adopting a constitution. Meetings are
to be held monthly. At the next meet-
ing permanent officers are to be chosen
and the following resolution debated:

"Resolved, That Cuba should be an-
nexed to the United States of America."

Monday afternoon, the 10th, 13
teachers met in the Makawao school
house and discussed "Apperception."
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dickey and party,
including Mrs. Corbett of Honolulu are
at Olinda House.

In two weeks, Roy Woodward who
has long been employed by the Kahului
Soda Works will go to Kaula to take
charge of a soda and ice manufactory
there.

It is reported that plunging is in
progress on the abandoned Huulo plan-
tation. Some prominent Chinese are
concerned.

Prof. Smith from the Coast is at Mrs.
R. F. Engle's, Pala.

Miss Jordan of Honolulu is with Mr.
and Mrs. H. Laws at "Idlewild."

Little is said of Nahiku now-a-days,
but much of Kihel. Pumps, boilers,
engine, etc. are expected at Kihel next
week.

A party from Kula, including Mrs.
Cropp, Miss Ward and others visited
the Crater of Haleakala during the
12th.

Weather: Several days of the week
—hot and sultry—with a wind at times
from the south.

VOLUNTEERS RIOT.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), Oct. 10.—As a
result of the killing of a private in the
Twelfth New York Regiment by Pro-
vost Guard Kitchen last night, three or
four hundred members of that regiment
formed a mob tonight and seized a
train at Camp Hamilton, with the in-
tention of coming to town on it and
raiding the County Jail for the purpose
of taking Kitchen out and lynching
him. General Wiley and Colonel Wood
were quickly notified of the uprising,
and they suppressed the mob by the
most radical and prompt action.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

CANTON (O.), Oct. 9.—The President
and Mrs. McKinley arrived here this
forenoon to attend the funeral of Geo.
B. Saxton. After the funeral the Presi-
dent will proceed to Omaha.

AN ARMY CAMP

Thousands of Soldiers—Thousands of Strikers.

NEW TURN IN AFFAIR DREYFUS

Paris in Strange Turmoil—Uniform-
ed Men Favor Citizens—Erup-
tion Imminent.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Paris is taking on
the appearance of a great army camp,
with troops everywhere. Detachments
of infantry or cavalry are on guard at
every spot where a building is being
constructed or demolished. Yesterday
13,000 soldiers of different arms of the
service were brought in from various
points to re-enforce the military gar-
rison of the city. There was no in-
terdiction but the Government does not in-
tend to be taken by surprise. Every
heap of stones hides a sentry, and
miniature camps with stacked rifles
add picturesque color to the streets.

The soldiers cause no fear. Even
the strikers hail them with cries of
"Vive l'armee." At some places where
work is still going on, such as the ex-
position buildings, the workmen hob-
nob, chat, joke and talk politics with
the troops who are there to see that
they do not molest non-strikers. Par-
isians in general seem to look upon the
troops as forming part of a spectacle
specially arranged for their benefit.

Here is a summary of the situation:
Forty thousand workmen are idle, and
their ranks are constantly increasing.
To control them there is an army not
only in sympathy with the people, but
having a secret grievance, namely:
The attacks made upon it by Dreyfus-
ites. Paris, France, seems to be on
the edge of a volcano, and the worst
of the situation is that there is not a
strong man in the Government to
handle the situation.

There are now on the strike in Paris
about 100,000 men, including 50,000
navvies, 3,000 laborers, 500 car-
riers, 1,000 wharfingers, 5,000 locksmiths,
5,000 masons, 2,500 plumbers, 2,500 car-
penters, 2,000 mechanics and 5,000 cabi-
net-makers. These numbers may be
increased tomorrow.

Various participating trades have
decided to continue the strike, and
strongly worded appeals have been
sent to unions that have not yet
joined, among these the Railway
Union. It is feared that the strike
may soon spread to the railway men.
With a view of meeting such a mea-
sure, the Government is preparing to
utilize that branch of the military.
Should the bakers join the disaffection,
bread may have to be made in the
forts around Paris. The Government
has taken steps to protect such men as
choose to continue their work. The
Times says that if their right to strike
is not disputed the right to work is
equally undeniable. The strikers re-
sist as an attack upon their chief
strength the working of any depart-
ment of the building trades. Where
persuasion has failed to induce heat-
ing workmen to join them violence
has been tried.

Some stonecutters working upon a
sculpture were surprised to find strikers
sawing through the tall poles sup-
porting the scaffolding on which they
were working. They hastened to the
earth as quickly as possible, where
they were informed that they must put
on their coats and join the strikers.

The strike has grown to its present
dimensions through the numerical
weakness of the police and their con-
sequent inability to cope with large
bodies of men, whose only work just
now is going about trying to prevent
others from working. The Municipal
Council, after having encouraged
strikes in a certain measure for elec-
tion reasons, seems to be trying to
back water. All contracts for city
work will be annulled and taken over
for completion by the municipal
authorities. This decision seems late,
as the navvies, whose claims will re-
ceive satisfaction, now refuse to begin
work until the other trades have also
won their cause.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The bricklayers
and woodcarvers have decided to go
on strike.

AN OREGON SENATOR.

PORTLAND (Or.), Oct. 8.—The Sen-
atorial contest in Oregon has been
solved by the election of Joseph Simon,
after one of the most remarkable con-
tests in the political history of the
State.

MORGAN AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Senator
Morgan, of the Hawaiian Commission,
arrived in Washington today and
called at the White House for an
hour's conference with the President.
In answer to inquiries the Senator
said that the members of the Com-
mission would meet here about November
20th and prepare and present their re-
port to the President and Congress.

He declined to discuss the report or
the views of the Commissioners, fur-
ther than to say the published reports
of what the Commission would recom-
mend were wrong in every essential
particular.

OREGON AND IOWA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A special to
the Sun from Washington says: The
Navy Department was informed offici-
ally today from Staten Island, where
the Oregon and Iowa are lying, that
the two battle-ships were practically
ready to start on their 18,000-mile voy-
age to Manila and expected to get away
on the 12th.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A special to
the Sun from Jackson, Miss., says:
Without the intervention of frost, the
spread of yellow fever over the entire
State seems a certainty. Each night's
report indicates how surely and rap-
idly the disease is getting the State into
its clutches.

WHITING NOT GUILTY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A special to
the Sun from Washington says: The
findings of the court of inquiry order-
ed by Dewey at Manila in the case of
Captain Whiting of the Monadnock has
been received by the Secretary of the
Navy. The court exonerates Whiting
for the ship's tardy arrival at Manila
and found no cause whatever on which
to base court-martial proceedings.

SALISBURY'S STAND.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The comments in
the newspapers show that the Marquis
of Salisbury's determined stand on the
question of the occupation of Fashoda
is most satisfactory, as it disposes
of all theories of compromise. No
whisper of dissent is heard anywhere.

DOWAGER TYRANNICAL

She is Decidedly Against All the
Reformers.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Shanghai
correspondent of the Times says: Hu-
shu, former Consul at Singapore and
lately Minister Designate of China to
Japan, was arrested here yesterday by
order of the Empress Dowager in con-
nection with the reform movement.
Her general proscription of the pro-
gressists constitutes a reign of terror.

The Peking correspondent of the
Times says: The retrograde movement
has spread. An imperial edict orders
the suppression of the native press
and the punishment of the editors. It
also cancels all the new methods of
examination promulgated during the
last two months. The latter step must
give general satisfaction, since the
proposed changes were too radical for
the people. All officials who have
signed memorials in favor of reform
have been dismissed from office.

The Board of Agriculture is abol-
ished, its president, Wu Mao Ting,
comprador of the Hongkong and
Shanghai bank, being deprived of his
rank. A memorial impeaches him as
a "slave of foreign devils."

SMALLPOX AT MANILA.

MANILA, Oct. 6.—There have been
fourteen cases of smallpox and six
deaths from that disease among the
American troops during the past two
days.

Artacho, prominent Philippine leader
and former colleague of Aguinaldo, has
been shot at Malolos by order of the
insurgent government. Dissensions
among the Philippine chiefs grow
steadily. Petty leaders are asserting
themselves and Aguinaldo's power is
waning daily.

SPANIARDS LEAVING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Advises re-
ceived at the War Department indicate
that the evacuation of Cuba by the
Spanish forces is proceeding satisfac-
torily and smoothly. The threatened
trouble at Manzanilla has blown over,
and the Spaniards have yielded control
to the American forces.

SAGASTA BOWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A cable to the
Tribune from Madrid says: Senor Sa-
gasta is at last becoming reconciled to
the eventual loss of the Philippines, al-
though it is a most bitter disappoint-
ment to the Queen Regent and Cabinet.
For until Wednesday a secret hope had
been cherished by the Premier that
Spanish diplomacy might prevail.

LONDON PRAISE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Times is pub-
lishing a series of letters from Manila
describing American achievements
here. Its correspondent, referring to
the American volunteers, warmly
praises their work, but adds that there
is no question that the men now are
most anxious to go home.

INDIAN UPRISING

Hostile Redskins Listen to the Military Officers.

UGLY, BUT MAKE PROMISES

Marauders Keep Localities in State
of Defense—Soldiers Held
in Readiness.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 10.—This message
has just been received:

"BARKER (Minn.), Lake Superior
Division, Northern Pacific, Oct. 9, 8:30
p.m.—M. C. Kimberly, General Super-
intendent, Northern Pacific: A woman
just in at McGregor from Portage lake,
about four miles west of here, reports
that two dozen Indians in war paint
drove her from her home. She thinks
her husband and father killed. This is
the first and only trouble reported
along our line. Will you notify the
proper state authorities? I will take
a deputy and a dozen men with guns
from Carleton on train 13 and bring
them back on 14.

"F. C. BLANCHARD,

"Division Superintendent."

WALKER (Minn.), Oct. 10.—Despite
alarming reports General Bacon be-
lieves the Indian troubles are fully un-
der control. News of further move-
ments of the troops into the hostile
territory has reached the Leech lake
agency and has had a wonderfully
calming effect on the redmen there.

Chief Flatmouth and the leading men
from various tribes met General Bacon
and Inspector Tucker in a powwow at
Leech lake agency today. General Bacon
told Flatmouth to take word to the
Bear Islanders that if they would give
up the men for whom warrants have
been issued and come in themselves
they could go home. If they resisted
the Government had thousands of sol-
diers, who would not rest until the hos-
tiles had been captured, and that the
Bear Islanders would not then be per-
mitted to occupy the islands again.

Toward the close of the council Flat-
mouth noted that but one of the corre-
spondents was present and asked for
the others. He was told that an agree-
ment had been made for only one to be
present, and acquiesced, but said that
when the conference was held tomor-
row with Commissioner Jones he wanted
them all to be present. General
Bacon said that that would be for the
Commissioner to determine.

General Bacon's terms were receiv-
ed by the chiefs with signs of evident
pleasure, and they all signified their
approval of them. There is a feeling
among those who participated in the
council that the trouble will soon be
over, and that the Pillagers will ac-
cept General Bacon's proposition. A
message was, at the request of the In-
dians, reduced to writing, and will be
read to the hostiles by a messenger,
who is already on his way to their
camp.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—A special
to the Journal from Bemidji, Minn.,
says: A rumor this morning that the
Indians were coming caused a stamp-
ede. The people were greatly excited,
and massed at the Courthouse.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Adjutant-
General Corbin telegraphed General
Bacon tonight saying he could have
all the troops he might deem neces-
sary to quell the demonstrations of the
hostiles. The Fourth Infantry, now at
Fort Sheridan, Chicago, and the Seven-
teenth Infantry, now at Columbus Bar-
racks, have been placed at General
Bacon's disposal. Both regiments are
prepared to move to the scene of the
uprising at few hours' notice.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 8.—The vanguard
of the great army of Knights Templar
that is to mobilize here for the Grand
Encampment arrived today. This first
detachment came from California and
comprised the Grand Commandery of
that State, the honorary escort, Califor-
nia Commandery, No. 1, and numerous
other Knights.

The Officers' Ball.

Committees have been appointed to
arrange for the ball to be given by
officers of the N. G. H. to American
Army Officers in the drill shed begin-
ning at 8:30 o'clock next Friday even-
ing. Invitations will be issued today.
The Quintette Club has been engaged
to furnish music.

IT HAS STRENGTH

Sound Condition of the Local Library Society

GAINS IN ALL DIRECTIONS

Decimal System of Arrangement Is Adopted—Prosperous Financial—Officers Chosen.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Professor M. M. Scott, Secretary Parmelee, Dr. C. M. Hyde, Professor W. D. Alexander, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Theo. F. Lansing, Col. J. H. Fisher, Professor Edgar Wood, Frank Brown, A. B. Wood, L. A. Dickey, W. N. Armstrong, Rev. V. H. Kiteat, Professor J. Lightfoot, Dr. C. T. Rodgers, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, U. B. Oldy, Mr. Andrews, Professor Elston, W. W. Hall, Dr. High and F. B. Auerbach were present at a meeting of the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association held last evening. Professor Scott occupied the chair; H. A. Parmelee officiated as secretary.

Col. Fisher read the Finance Committee's report, for himself and Col. W. F. Allen. It showed receipts to have been during the year \$31,004 and disbursements \$13,783.50, which, with the balance on hand last year, leaves \$17,042.22 to the good.

Verbally Col. Fisher reported that \$25,000 was received from the Bishop Trust, which was uninvested. This amount had not been utilized to any extent for the reason that it might be required for a new building. The scheme to build on the present site had been abandoned, however, for the reason that the character of the neighboring streets might not remain such as to make it wise to have the library in that quarter. About \$30,000 of the assets of the Association was now out at good interest.

Miss Burbank read the treasurer's report, showing receipts \$29,162.14 and expenditures \$28,728.77.

Mr. Lightfoot, at the request of Professor Scott, explained his work in classifying the books in the library on the decimal system. His talk was listened to with great interest.

Dr. Rodgers read the following report of the Administration Committee: To the Officers and Members of the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—In the department of work coming under the supervision of this Committee, the last year has been one of quiet prosperity and steady progress, without sensational features.

The report of the Librarian will give in detail the additions to the library and the sources from which they have been received, whether from gift or purchase.

The two regular employees of the Association, the librarian and the janitor, remain as at the last report, and both have continued to discharge their respective duties with intelligence and fidelity, and to the entire satisfaction of the Committee.

There have been, owing to changes of occupation and residence, several changes in the person employed to take charge of the library in the evenings; the present incumbent is a lady of exceptional intelligence, and probably upon the whole, the best qualified for the place of any one we have thus far had.

The floors of the building, which had come to present a very worn and shabby appearance, have been stained and varnished throughout to the great improvement of the general looks of the institution.

A sliding ladder, to give more convenient access to the upper cases on the Ewa side of the building, has been provided and has proved a great convenience to the librarian and her assistant.

The cost of these improvements, together with some minor repairs and additions to the furniture and fixtures will be found in the report of the treasurer.

The most important feature of the last year's work has been the undertaking of an entire re-classification and cataloguing of all the books in the library. No one who has not had personal experience in handling work of this kind can have any idea of the amount of detail involved or the length of time required.

Some months ago it was found that the library had reached the limit of what, according to all the best authorities in such matters, could be handled advantageously by the system then in vogue. After due inquiry and careful consideration it was decided to re-classify and catalogue our entire collection according to what is known as the Dewey system. This is a decimal system, very symmetrical and complete in its details and, having been once adopted, can be extended indefinitely.

The work being something that it was impossible for the regular officials of the library to undertake in addition to their other duties, has been placed in charge of Mr. J. Lightfoot and one assistant selected by himself, and is now estimated to be something over a quarter done.

The work has been several months under way, and as Mr. Lightfoot has other duties that require much of his time, it will probably be not much, if any, less than a year from the time it was commenced before it is completed. The price agreed to be paid for the whole work is seven hundred and fifty



M. JULES CAMBON.

M. Jules Cambon, the ambassador of France at Washington, has come prominently before the world because of the confidence placed in him by Spain in arranging terms of peace. At home M. Cambon is regarded as one of the ablest of those who have attained high position under the Republic.

dollars, Mr. Lightfoot paying his own assistant.

It is already quite evident that this work when completed in all its details will be a great improvement and will materially facilitate the every-day working of the institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. T. RODGERS, Chairman.

Honolulu, October 14th, 1898.

Miss Burbank, the librarian, next read her report. It was as follows:

To the Trustees of the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association.

Gentlemen:—The report for the year from October 1st, 1897 to September 30th, 1898, is as follows: At the beginning of the year, October 1st, 1897, there were 184 regular subscribers of the Association, at the end, September 30th, 1898, there are 199. There have been 28 new subscribers. The Association has lost twelve members, nine by withdrawal and three by death during the year. There have been 51 transient subscribers during the period.

One hundred and fifty-one pupils of the High School have drawn books from the library; the same number as last year.

The circulation of books has been 9,587 volumes, the number of works of fiction greatly exceeding that of any other class, as will be seen by the record:

Works of Fiction	7,403
History, Biography and Travel	1,153
General Literature	392
On Physical Science	134
On Mental and Moral Science	114
On Religion	55
Of Poetry and Drama	127
On Architecture	8
Domestic Arts	26
Art and Music	15
Bound Magazines	160

Average circulation per day, 31 3-4. The largest in any day being 70, on March 16. The smallest 8, on August 17th.

Of the books purchased by the Association during the year:

Works of fiction number	158
History, Biography and Travel	113
General Literature	59
Poetry	5
Mental and Moral Science	33
Physical Science	26
Religion	6
Reference Books	8

Besides which 128 volumes of Periodicals have been bound.

Books have been presented by the New Zealand Register General's office, Japanese Consulate, Lady Cook, Miss Harriet Ames, Messrs. F. Godfrey, R. W. Martinoff, J. Lightfoot and A. Marques, the latter of whom has sent in a number of books.

A large number of hitherto uncatalogued books are being placed on the shelves, and the former system of classification is being changed to the Dewey Decimal System, which admits of a closer classification than our former system, and will greatly facilitate study in any line.

The number of visitors to the Reading Room during the year has been 15,673. Average per day 50. Largest number in any one day 83 in May, smallest 29 in October. Average per month 1,306. Most in any month 1,593, in August and least in any month 969, in November. But in November, the library was closed on the 25th, through to the 29th for painting the floors.

The library has received another munificent donation from the Hon. C. R. Bishop of \$25,000.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. BURBANK, Librarian.

The next matter was the election of trustees. On a call for the present list Mr. Parmelee produced the board which has stood solid since 1895. Mr. Lightfoot thought the list could not be improved upon and moved that the entire board be re-elected. This was unanimously voted. The trustees are: Charles R. Bishop, M. M. Scott, S. B. Dole, Mary A. Burbank, Rev. C. M. Hyde, W. F. Allen, Henry Waterhouse, J. H. Fisher, Dr. N. B. Emerson, James B. Castle, Dr. C. T. Rodgers, W. D. Alexander and H. A. Parmelee.

After adjournment a meeting of the trustees was held for the election of officers. Chas. R. Bishop was chosen president, M. M. Scott vice president, H. A. Parmelee secretary and Miss Mary A. Burbank treasurer. This was also a case of re-election straight through.

During the meeting an amendment to the by-laws was passed requiring that a person must have been a member of the Association three years be-

fore he can sit on the board of trustees. Heretofore any member was eligible to office. It was felt desirable to keep the library and its funds in the hands of persons who had been identified with it a considerable period.

The attendance upon the meeting was unusually large. In past years it has sometimes been necessary to hold up a member on the streets to make a quorum. The showing last night was so satisfactory that it was commented upon by the chair.

Lost a Wheel.

W. G. Irwin's spanking double team was pounding the road in the direction of Waikiki in slashing style on Wednesday evening. Besides the owner of the rig sat Mr. Armstrong, editor of the Advertiser. The horses were moving beautifully and the wheels of the road wagon were revolving rapidly. It was a delightful spin. Suddenly, opposite the residence of A. Frank Cooke on King street, something happened. One of the rear wheels left the wagon. There was almost a turnover. Mr. Irwin held on to the reins and spoke to the horses, slowing them up. They were a bit frightened with the tip of the vehicle and the noise of the axle end dragging on the road, but recognized the voice of the owner. Just as the team was brought to a standstill a native man happened along and went to the head of the horses. Another wagon was secured at once from a down town stable and the journey continued.

A Cheerful Woman.

From the Democrat, Brazil, Ind.

Every woman cannot be beautiful but a cheerful face often supplies the deficiency. But no one can be cheerful and bring joy to others unless they have perfect health. Fortunately, science has placed this priceless boon within the reach of every woman as the following incident proves:

Mrs. Amanda Robinson, wife of William Robinson, farmer and stockman, near Howesville, Clay County, Ind., is thirty-two years old and had for several years been in declining health and despondent. For three months she was not only unable to attend to her domestic duties but too feeble to be up and about. Today she is in good health and able to attend to her household affairs. She relates her experience as follows:

"I was afflicted with female troubles and was in a delicate state of health. I lost my appetite, grew thin and was greatly depressed. After taking various remedies without being benefited I was induced by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Early in the summer of 1897 I procured 5 boxes of them and before finishing the second box I began to improve and by the time I had taken the five boxes I was able to go about my usual work and stopped taking the pills.

"Our daughter, Anna, twelve years old, was also afflicted with decline and debility. She lost flesh, seemed to be bloodless and had no ambition. She took two boxes of the pills and they restored her appetite, added digestion and brought color to her cheeks. She is now in the best of health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best medicine we ever had in our family and recommend them to all needing a remedy for toning up and rebuilding a shattered system."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They restore strength and health to exhausted women when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These vegetable pills are everywhere recognized as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves.

Another Bowler Suit.

John F. Bowler began suit last night against W. S. Luce and J. M. Monarrat to recover the sum of \$1,500 with interest at ten per cent, alleged to be due on a note uttered August 27, 1891. Luce is principal and Monarrat endorser in the matter. The case will come before the next Circuit term.

DUE TO ARRIVE Per Schooner ALOHA ON CONSIGNMENT 12 STRONG WELL BROKEN MULES.

Orders for immediate delivery on arrival at

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.
ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

Would You Succeed?

Then be energetic and straight in your business relations with your customers.

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Tires, Rims, Spokes, Lamps, etc.

If you don't know what you want, our bicycle man, R. C. Geer, will help you out.

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E. SUBB, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for
Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AYERDALE, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scrofula. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS: THE LONDON AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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NAVY CONTRACTORS.
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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to the U.S. Navy and Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 18, 1898.

DR. MAXWELL AND SIR WILLIAM CROOKES.

Sir William Crookes, the President of the British Association for the advancement of science, recently delivered before that body his presidential address, in which he made the startling announcement that by the year 1931, the world would reach the limit of its food supply, unless the chemists could devise some means for making the land more productive. He calculates the area of land under grain cultivation, the yield per acre, the number of people who are now fed, and those that must be fed during the next thirty years, and concludes that the world must face starvation within thirty years. The statements of so eminent a man attract the attention of political economists in all countries.

Sir William has, during past years, devoted much time to the investigation of Spiritualism, and was the unrelenting enemy of Madame Blavatsky. He was not able to find any well authenticated ghosts, and in spite of well baited traps never caught one.

In making this startling announcement in regard to food supply, he resembles Prof. Jevons, who thirty years ago, caused some uneasiness by declaring that in a short time, the coal supply would be exhausted. He also resembles the theorist Malthus who frightened the British public fifty years ago by stating that the world would soon be over populated. This led to a strong public sentiment against large families, especially among the poor.

Dr. Walter Maxwell replies to Sir William Crookes in a letter published in the Daily News (London) and quite sharply and justly criticizes the statements made. The N. Y. Times, in its editorial columns, says:

"It is a somewhat curious fact that the most careful, detailed and convincing of all the replies which Sir William's address has elicited comes from one of our new possessions in the Pacific. Dr. Walter Maxwell, director and chief chemist of the experimental station and laboratories of Hawaii, has prepared a long article in which, in effect, he intimates that the president of the British Association may know a good deal about apparitions but he has lots and lots to learn about nitrogen and agricultural chemistry in general."

We accept with pride this tribute to our fellow townsman.

Sir William claims that the stock of nitrogen for plant food is rapidly falling, and that unless there is soon a discovery of a new supply, we must inevitably starve to death. Dr. Maxwell's reply, in brief, is that we have hardly touched the reserved stores of nitrogen, and that the statement of facts made by Sir William are grossly incorrect and he points out where an abundant supply may be obtained, before resort is made to extracting nitrogen from the air itself. Dr. Maxwell's statement is clear and convincing. It will check the growth of alarm about coming starvation. If any persons here are disposed to bury leaves of bread in the basin of Punchbowl, in order to forestall this possible famine, let them read Dr. Maxwell's paper and continue their usual excesses in the consumption of food.

BISMARCK AND EUGENIE.

One of the unsubstantial theories and vain beliefs of men and women is that persons, in high positions, or the possessors of large wealth, derive extraordinary pleasures from their great opportunities. Though they are repeatedly told by those who command these great opportunities, that they give little pleasure, and bring corresponding burdens and anxiety, people refuse to believe that it is the truth, and fret themselves at what they consider their own lack of opportunities.

At the same time instances in the lives of the "great," occasionally open the eyes of thoughtful persons, and aid them in adjusting their own lives to the humble course of events which is the lot of nearly all who live.

Here are the comments on life made by two of the most conspicuous persons of the nineteenth century.

Bismarck wrote the following words to his wife shortly before he became the most powerful statesman in Europe:

"If I were again obliged to live as I once did, without God, without you and the children, I really do not see why I should not cast this life aside like a dirty shirt. I am touched with sadness, with homesickness, with a longing for forest, lake, and moorland, for you and the children, all blended with the sunset and Beethoven."

This was his review of what his own marvellous career was bringing to him. While he was slowly forging the thunder-bolts of war, and was consolidating Germany for the great struggle for

unity, he looked away from his work in making history to that life of simplicity which thoughtful men who know the world well crave for most eagerly.

His thunder-bolt shattered France soon after these words were written.

By the side of these sentiments uttered by a great man place the words of a conspicuous woman.

Two years before Bismarck destroyed Empire, the opening of the Suez canal took place. The navies of the world, on the invitation of the French Emperor, gathered at the mouth of the Nile to celebrate the event. The Empress Eugenie, owing to the necessary absence of the Emperor, represented the French nation, and received the homage of all civilized nations. The splendor of the earth was laid at her feet. If any woman should be the object of envy, it was she upon whom all eyes were fixed, not only by reason of her position as the Empress of the French, but by reason of the admiration which her presence and extraordinary beauty commanded.

What did she think of it all? After she deserted the Tuilleries for exile two years later, and the palace had been sacked by the revolutionists her letters to the Emperor were stolen. Among them was one which in the force of its expression, and the nobility of its sentiments should rank as one of the most remarkable ever written by a Queen. The following are extracts from it:

"On board of the Imperatrice, on the Nile, 1859.

"My Dear Louis: . . . But one must say something, if it were only to prove what you well know, that my heart is near you both (referring to the young Prince Imperial), and that, if, in tranquil days my vagabond mind likes to wander through space, in these days of anxiety and disquiet my place is by the side of you both. Isolated from men and business I breathe here a calm atmosphere, and belated by imagination, I believe that all things go well (in Paris) because of all things I am ignorant. One must refresh the moral as one refreshes the physical constitution, and an idea constantly dwelt upon ends by wearing out the best organized brain. I have experienced this, and if, during my life, the beautiful colors of my illusions have faded, I now no longer wish to remember them. My life is finished; but I live again in my son, and my true joys, I believe, are those which, passing through his heart, reach mine. Meanwhile I enjoy my journey; the sunsets; the savage nature reduced to cultivation—all resplendent in the burning sun."

He who wrote so earnestly to his wife of his desire for a simple home-like life, was the same whose vast combinations drove the Empress from Paris, two years after the writing of this most womanly of letters, that counted the glory of the world as nothing against her love for her child.

These conspicuous characters, after all, found life only worth living in that perfumed air of love, which is the inheritance of all that are born, and which is generated from the heart, and not from the environment of health or power.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS.

Another piece of evidence on the power and grip of the racial habit, is the customs prevailing in many parts of Pennsylvania regarding funerals. They are observed by the descendants of the Germans who largely settled the eastern and middle part of the State. During funeral services in a church, the men wear their hats. No unity of fashion in the hat is observed. But it is worn, whatever its shape and color may be. The custom also of furnishing a heavy lunch of cold meats, with liquor at the home of the deceased, after the funeral is strictly observed. In spite of the modifications of customs in nearly every part of the country, due to education, reading and travel, a large class of these conservative Germans or "Dutchmen" as they are called refuse to abandon their funeral program. The majority of these people are not intellectually bright, and inherit a stolid conservatism. They buy few books, know little about their own country, and have small public spirit. They present an extraordinary example of contentment. Their wants are few. They live well, and drive fine horses. They let well enough alone. Some of their young men drift away into the outer world. The mass of these Dutchmen are Lutherans in religion, but even the most deeply religious will not refuse whiskey at a funeral. The ideas upon which these customs are based are inherited and so far cannot be changed.

Capt. Tanner, sent here by the Washington Government to ascertain what harbor improvements are needed, pays a high compliment to the Superintendent of Public Works. Here is another instance of the devious ways in which the Family Compact forces itself upon unsuspecting strangers. But it is a long lane that has no turning.

It was a graceful thing of Minister Cooper to speak well of Goo Kim to the new Chinese Consul. Valuable service for his countrymen and for the whole country has been rendered by this same quiet, unassuming Goo Kim.

CULLOM AND HITT.

The Earnest Patriots are most respectable citizens, and are as sincere and honest in their views as any class of men in the community. But they have rather overworked their patriotism in their efforts to take care of the rest of their fellow men in these parts.

It appears from the interviews with Senator Cullom and Mr. Hitt, published in the San Francisco papers that those eminent Republicans and statesmen, after looking over the political situation here, do not agree with our E. P.'s, regarding the incapacity and political depravity of the members of Mr. Dole's government. In his interview, Mr. Hitt said:

"The Government runs everything from its foreign relations to its city band, and one matter that has impressed me most profoundly is that there is no scandal, no complaint of maladministration. The people of Hawaii still justify the expression of Minister Willis that they, (the members of the Government) are men of the highest integrity and public spirit."

Well, may the Earnest Patriots say to Mr. Hitt, "You stupid bad man. Why did you spend your time talking with the missionaries about local politics, when we were waiting for you day after day in the Tailor Shop, ready and anxious to give you the painful truth? What right have you to make such reckless statements? Did you not have eyes to see that we had driven the Dole herd into a corral, had thrown it down, and branded each one of them 'N. G.'? Now, if we find out that you repeat the substance of this ridiculous interview to President McKinley, so far as it relates to those official back numbers, we give you fair warning that we shall, if ever made citizens of the United States, cast the solid vote of our party, 500 strong, against you. In your dire distress in the next Presidential campaign, don't call on us to help you out. May God have mercy on your miserable soul."

Mr. Hitt has boldly made these statements with a copy of our contemporary the Bulletin before him in which it is stated that Mr. Dole had lost the support of his friends because he did not "Remember the Maine," sufficiently and he had also a copy of our contemporary the Star in his lap, intimating that the same Dole had paid for the repair of a coat sleeve out of public moneys, while on his official trip to Washington.

The very worst of it is that these two good Republicans, Cullom and Hitt, are members of Congress, and being badly taken with the cholera of admiration for the Dole Government, will wickedly spread the fatal disease in Washington.

But the E. P.'s, backed and guided by the sagacity of their candidate may yet overcome the "Satanism" of those misguided Commissioners.

PUSH IMMIGRATION.

The S. F. Chronicle urges that for the general good of Hawaii, laws should be passed discriminating against Asiatic laborers and in favor of the kind of labor generally employed in the States.

As it becomes more probable every day, that Cuba and the Philippines will in some way finally get American protection for their sugar interests, the question of cheap Asiatic labor will be forced on Congress not only by the labor unions, but by the farmers. The sugar beet men are quite strong enough to command a large influence in Congress. The statements made in the Chronicle regarding the enormous dividends paid by our plantations, out of the profits of Asiatic labor, will naturally stimulate a sentiment that we are getting too much of a good thing out of the industry.

The political situation here has materially changed. There is no longer need of any concessions to Hawaii in order to keep her within the sphere of American influence. The great Powers of Europe are no longer sitting like cruel buzzards on adjoining fences, restrained only from pouncing down on the little Hawaiian chicken by Uncle Sam's presence and severe look. All this business is closed. The islands are American territory, and may get little more, if any, paternal treatment from the Federal Government than New Mexico or Alaska. The prosperity here of the individual is of no more consequence to the Federal Government than the prosperity of any other small community in the Union. These islands have been annexed by reason of their geographical position. The great moral worth of our citizens counted for nothing in the transfer. It was territory, not men, that was wanted.

Under these circumstances it is obvious enough that Congress may not hesitate, if it can be done lawfully, to strike at Asiatic labor here. It will, should the labor unions and farmers urge it. To govern large colonies like Cuba and the Philippines, in such a manner as to "protect" American labor

is one of the puzzling questions before Congress.

The wisest course to be pursued here is to settle at once the practicability of introducing American labor upon the plantations. It is the business of the planters to do it most effectively. The conditions may be such however as to make the scheme a failure. It is quite possible that the Asiatic tree flourishes so well here, and has taken such deep root, that the American laborer cannot live under its branches or in its shadow. But an earnest trial should be made.

The Government has at its disposal the sum of \$50,000 for the encouragement of immigration. Is there any reason why a most vigorous effort should not be made to establish several small colonies of American farmers on the plantations? Although America will absorb for many years to come the surplus labor of Europe, the very small amount needed to maintain our plantations can be drawn from the Mainland, if an heroic effort is made to do it. During the hard times of '95 a vigorous effort on our part would have brought here a large number of the most respectable farmers of Oregon and Washington. The Government and the planters took no action. Now these men are not so willing to emigrate. A magnificent opportunity was lost. Securing a class of American farmers of the right stamp is a most serious undertaking. Unless managed with great discrimination and care, it will, if undertaken, be a ridiculous failure.

The Government has the money for trying the experiment. Congressional legislation may within a year prevent any further expenditure of public money in that direction. The opportunity should not be lost.

DISORDERLY SOLDIERS.

The old kamaainas, resident here fifty years ago, will recall, after walking through our streets at night, the scenes displayed by several thousands of sailors while on liberty. With unlimited freedom in obtaining liquor they painted the town in gorgeous crimson, and exhibited to the "unsuspecting natives" the hard features of our boasted civilization.

Since the arrival of the troops, there have been many exhibitions of the same crimson nature. But it is only correct to say, that they have been, so far of a milder type and far less aggravating. In the tram cars there have been several outrageous offenses against decency. Drunken men enter the cars, and humiliate the army by their conduct. On Saturday last, in one of the cars, a drunken soldier used obscene language in the hearing of several ladies.

It may be said that the conductor is authorized to eject such offenders. It is impracticable to do so. The offender will resist and his companions to some extent will aid him. It is true that other soldiers using the cars are ashamed of the conduct of these offenders, and would gladly see them expelled. But they will hardly volunteer to keep order. The conduct of the vast majority of the men is admirable, and shows the orderly and refined instinct of the American. One cannot look into their faces without pride at the fine body of men who carry the guns.

As a simple and practical way of preventing these offenses, the Commandant might detail every day a certain number of men to do guard duty on the cars. The duties would be light and order would be maintained. It is to be much regretted that a few men should bring disgrace on a large body of noble fellows.

We would not check the liberty of the men for an instant. But arrangement should be made so that quick and sharp justice should be done to the transgressors. We can put up with noise. That is a contribution to the war. But we ought not to suffer from useless and senseless disturbances that decent soldiers regret.

It should be understood that the Dominion of Canada vote on Prohibition recently had was simply a plebiscite taken for the information or guidance of the lawmakers. It is a surprising thing that while a most vigorous campaign, covering years, was made and election day had fair weather, the vote on prohibition was small. The result was so nearly a balance that it is doubtful if there will be undertaken any legislation whatever on the subject.

In many of the large cities in the States the theaters are open on Sundays. But it is not the players who are in favor of that order. The Actors' Society, which is the foremost organization of stage people, is now sending circular letters to clergymen and prominent citizens throughout the country asking for co-operation in a movement to secure ordinances against Sunday performances in the theaters.

ROOSEVELT FOR GOVERNOR.

The nomination of Roosevelt to the office of Governor of the State of New York is merely another instance of what we all describe as the tidal wave in politics, the tidal wave that carried Cleveland into the Presidency in 1893. When the tidal wave moves rapidly across the waters of national politics, it is governed by laws as definite as those which govern the ocean tidal movements. The optimists like to look upon it as a wave of political virtue, which lands away up on the beach all the floating wickedness and leaves it there. This it rarely does.

Of course Tom Platt regards with some disgust the Roosevelt wave. It breaks from their moorings too many of the Platt crafts, and then wrecks them. It throws the Machine off the track, and it costs labor and money and patience to get it back on the track. An old veteran like Platt looks upon Roosevelt as the West Indian upon Roosevelt as the West Indian looks upon an occasional hurricane—inevitable at times but undesirable.

Indeed his election strengthens the Machine, for the people fall back into indifference, and overestimate the power of a good man like Roosevelt to make reforms.

The Republican as well as Democratic leaders both in the City and State of New York have no confidence in Roosevelt. His services as Police Commissioner were in daily violation of the rules laid down in the Political Catechism. President Dole is a sucking dove in comparison with him, during those periods when the "boys" walked into his office and told him what to do for the good of the country—and for themselves. He used language that good mothers take painful care to prevent reaching the ears of their little children.

But Platt will out-general him. For Platt and Croker, on the appearance of a common enemy at once join forces. United they are able to pass laws over the head of the governor. So the election of Roosevelt will bring upon the Republican Machine only a temporary affliction.

At the same time, strong as has been the revolt by many Republicans against the Bossism of Platt, it still remains that he justly and wisely represents the average moral and political sentiment of the party. The Boss is as necessary as the captain of a ship is necessary, or the colonel of a regiment is necessary. The most powerful Boss is he who reads most clearly the sentiments of the average party man, and uses that sentiment in constructing the Machine. The tidal waves, the revolts, have their part however, in the sure and gradual elevation of the average political thought. The Boss is no leader whatever in the education of the people. He takes things as he finds them. When his clear vision fails him, or he becomes "too good," or, worst of all, makes more promises than he can keep, then by a silent but inevitable process, another person quietly appears and takes his place.

Roosevelt as Governor of the State of New York will be a striking figure, although he will not exceed Cleveland's integrity, while occupying that office.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The court voyage of the steamer City of Columbia seems to be approaching a sort of change of route stage.

The island of Maui is having such a term of industrial advancement that a newspaper to tell about it will soon be necessary.

Gen. Gomez is to be President of the retiring Cuban Government of Cuba. This will probably be a good job while it lasts.

The action of the coffee growers of Olua in placing valuation on their lands should be of no little assistance to the overworked tax assessor.

In mass meeting here some day that frowning fence about the Executive building and the beautiful grounds will be declared a common nuisance.

Henry George, Jr., is becoming modest. He declines a mongrel gubernatorial nomination in New York State against Roosevelt and Van Wyck.

Miss Anna Rose, of Hilo, could easily imagine herself, for the attention she is receiving in Kansas, a whole royal family, with a circus en suite, or even the mayor of Hilo.

A correspondent of one of the big foreign papers in the Orient signs himself "An Englishman, but a lover of Truth and Justice." He must have been worsted in an argument.

If Dewey only had the shore command over in Manila instead of the harbor assignment, he would probably treat Aguinaldo as that worthy merits and bundle him up and cast him out.

The remarkable success of a tent vaudeville show run here very largely as a business advertisement, appears to prove that the town would support permanently a cheap, clean entertainment enterprise.

Memoirs tell that the strongest negative influence met with by Bismarck in his work of unifying the German and Austrian provinces was the stu-

pendous fight made by the tourist ladies. He swept this barrier aside resolutely, having not the slightest regard for the social claims or aspirations of the grand dames.

If it is correct that soldiers breathe in malaria from the air wafted over Waikiki swamps, a large portion of the regular population in the district must be immune.

The congregation of New York's Fifth Avenue church must have been reading some memorials recently fashioned in this sense. A call has been extended to a London divine to succeed the late Dr. John Hall.

An island-bird man, it now appears, may take a hand at stock dealing in the great mart at San Francisco and come out with what he wants in the way of certificates and corporation control and a few profit dollars besides.

The Yankees are a little late in Egypt. English capitalists have already made a bid on the railroad which Sir Herbert Kitchener built across the desert to Khartoum for the transportation of his army. It is a broad gauge line.

The Second Texas Regiment of Volunteers on second thought concluded to accept pay from a "slyer" paymaster. Perhaps it was that the name of the officer was offensively suggestive. To salute Maj. Lynch would be considered a painful duty by many Texans.

Capt. Tyler, the St. Louis business man and tourist here for an indefinite stay, says there should be published either by private parties or the Government, a small, cheap book with plenty of island pictures. He believes that such a work would have immense popularity.

Byrnes, the Queensland premier whose death is just announced, visited Hawaii a few years ago. At that time he was attorney general of his colony. Byrnes was a clever, aggressive, Irish politician who would probably have developed into a publicist of considerable dimensions.

Clothing, or rather costuming is having its effect in affairs of the orient. The story now is that the Emperor of China aroused opposition that he could not stem by appearing in the dress of a European. This, together with the visit of Marquis Ito to Peking, was too much for the mandarins.

There appears to be approaching termination the contradictory market condition of receding prices on refined sugar and increasing figures on the raws. In the field of the refined article two trusts are battling. Raw sugar is manipulated to some extent, but in values are largely influenced by natural features.

Mataafa, who returns to Samoa to be King after an exile of more than five years, finds the reward of the valuable gospel of waiting. The address of the Council of the Three Powers to Mataafa says to him plainly that he has been punished for misconduct and that he will be required to behave himself in the future.

In considering or reading Gen. Merriam's suggestions on defenses for Honolulu, it must be remembered that the General does not assume to have any special knowledge of the subject. Gen. Merriam is an expert on land operations, having seen much active service both during the Civil War and against Indians in the West.

Japanese vernacular papers are crying out for legislation in behalf of the rising generation. The chief complaint is that the boys and girls at school learn to smoke and out of school hours practice with the Japanese guitar and at the national dances. New Japan is kept decidedly at work living up to its reputation and promises.

Honolulu was one of the first towns of the world to adopt in general use the rubber tire for light vehicles. But the rubber, or combination rubber and steel shoe for horses has not yet appeared here. The hard roads of this place are trying with their steady shocks to driving animals and the new shoes have the recommendation that they lengthen the life or term of usefulness of the horse.

Spain, by conceding Luzon to the United States in the peace treaty negotiations and maintaining a front for retention of the other islands of the Philippine group is once more in the attitude of baiting for her honor. Luzon is the only fraction of the colony which the mother country has really governed for several hundred years and her hold there has been uncertain and trembling most of the time.

CAPT. TANNER AND PUBLIC WORK.

Capt. Tanner who was detailed by the Government in Washington, to examine the harbor facilities of this port has designated the improvement that should be made, and his report will soon be acted upon by the Department. Regarding the work to be done, Capt. Tanner said, before returning to the Mainland that the methods adopted by the Superintendent of Public Works in making harbor improvements were so excellent that the United States Government need not look elsewhere for better work.

GERMAN FEELING.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—There has been a great change in German public opinion on the subject of the retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States. The feeling toward America generally is much more favorable than a couple of months ago.

A JUDGE'S VIEWS

Caliph Wilcox Speaks of Courts Martial.

A WANT OF CONFIDENCE

STIFF Lectures to Lawbreaking Soldiers—Convictions in Police Tribunal—Appeals.

The three soldiers mixed up in the Chinese lantern affair of Saturday night were before Judge Wilcox in police court yesterday morning. All are members of Company B, First New York. Private E. A. Rodgers was tried by himself on the charge of malicious mischief and injury. Privates Riley and McDonald were heard together on the charge of assault and battery on a police officer. Marshal Brown, assisted by Deputy Attorney General Atkinson, conducted the prosecution; W. A. Kinney appeared for defendants.

In the Rodgers case three policemen and the Chinese storekeeper were called for the Government. They testified to the purchase of the lantern by defendant, refusal to pay, the row that ensued, arrest, scuffle with the police and trip to the station house. Defendant put on one witness, McDonald, defendant in the other case, who put in a general denial to the evidence elicited from the police witnesses. Argument on both sides was sharp and strong.

A feature of the trial was a little characteristic speech delivered by Judge Wilcox to the prisoner at the time sentence was pronounced. It created a bit of a sensation in the court room. The Judge said:

"Young man, I find you guilty of malicious mischief and injury. I am sorry, but it can't be helped. The law for the offense is pretty severe. I do not care to impose the full penalty. In fact I regret to punish a soldier. But the Boys in Blue have been received with open arms by this community. All the troops now in Manila were welcomed, feasted and entertained here. And what is the city receiving in return? The outrages in Manila Valley upon the poor Chinese gardeners would not be tolerated in New York and is not soon to be forgotten here. Walking into people's houses at Waikiki and similar acts are talked about and condemned. Your acts of last Saturday night are most reprehensible and you should be thoroughly ashamed of yourself."

"You must not think that because you wear a soldier's uniform you are above the law. So long as you are on Hawaiian soil, just so long are you amenable to Hawaiian peace regulations, unless in the extraordinary time of martial law."

"It is in my heart to be lenient with you. But you have sinned and must be punished. If there was any prospect of your paying a just penalty before a military court, I would let you off easy here. But, to tell you the truth, I have no confidence whatever in your courts martial. A short time ago two Army officers created a most disgraceful disturbance at night in the business center. Next day, when complaints were to be made, your commanding officer was sick and could not be seen, but gave a big dinner to friends that evening all the same. The two officers were 'white-washed.' It might be the same with you, young man. So, while I have you here, I will impose a sentence which I deem suitable to the offense, in view of all the circumstances. I sentence you to fifteen days' imprisonment at hard labor and to pay court costs."

Appeal was promptly noted. Riley and McDonald were next arraigned. Mr. Kinney also appeared for them. Both men pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault and battery on a police officer. Four policemen testified that the two soldiers attempted to rescue the man who had been taken. They struck Captain Kahan and one of them kicked another officer. Marshal Brown happened up and ordered both under arrest. They were overpowered and locked up. At the time six to a dozen soldiers were present and a big crowd of civilians had gathered.

The defense offered no evidence and Mr. Kinney submitted the case without argument. The situation drew forth another drastic speech from the Court. Judge Wilcox said:

"Your attorney, for reasons best known to himself and you, has put in no evidence to rebut that brought forward by the prosecution. I must, therefore, find you both guilty. You boys must know that a policeman is required to do his duty. If he makes a mistake in an arrest, the place to rectify matters is before the authorities at the station house. The moment you attempt to wrest a man from police hands you break the law. You do your duty on military post; a policeman does his. If one of your men attempts to leave the lines without a pass, the sentry stops him and turns him back. Why do you not then jump in, beat up the sentry and compel him to let the man out? It is the same thing; a case of breaking the law at both hands. I fine you \$20 each and court costs."

Appeal was also noted in this case. The object of appeal is to make some investigations at camp. If it is found that the men are really guilty, appeals will be withdrawn.

A soldier giving the name of James Smith, was arraigned on the charge of using profane and vulgar language on a public street. The man is a

member of Company A, First New York, and a bright, smart fellow, with many friends in town. His real name was never Smith. He was found not guilty and discharged. S. F. Chillingworth conducted his case.

Lieut. Winthrop and Lieut. Staats, of the First New York, were present in court throughout the hearing. They secured attorneys for the men. Courts martial at Camp will depend largely upon their report of the matters to Col. Barber.

Military Commander Lost.

General King, Captain Saxton, Lieutenant Goodale and an orderly were lost in the mountainous district near Koko Head Sunday. They left town on horseback to examine the country between the heads. They effectually lost their way and wandered along as far as Makapu Point. They did not reach the city until Monday morning, having been out in the hills all night.

TO GO UP HIGHER

Military Hospital Convolescents to Be Moved.

Admirable Location—Malaria Reaches Independence Park—Private Thompson's Case.

Convolescent patients at the post hospital in Independence Park will be transferred today to the new branch establishment on the high ground on the slope of Punchbowl. This is an ideal place for them. The view is superb, commanding the plains and the ocean out beyond. Diamond Head is silhouetted against the sky on the left and the masts of the ships in the harbor stand out against the distant hills of Waianae on the right.

There are about twenty patients who will be moved. Four tents have already been put up and more will be located there if needed.

Major Davis says the majority of the patients now at the hospital are there because of malaria. He believes malaria germs are in the air which is blown up from the low lying rice fields and duck farms. He states that the men by carelessness in camp frequently make themselves peculiarly susceptible to the malarial germ. There are now 115 in the hospital, some of whom are in critical condition.

The case of Private Thompson of Company H, First New York, whose death was recorded in yesterday's Advertiser is one of the saddest which has occurred in that regiment. Thompson was from a well-to-do family in Utica and had been in the drug business, but at the time of his enlistment he intended entering a medical college for a full four years' course. He was a perfect specimen of physical manhood and an expert bicycle rider. In this field he had won many prizes at tournaments. No one thought when he first entered the hospital, one month ago, that his indisposition would prove anything but temporary. But like new snow before the sun, his strength melted away, under a continual fever, ranging from 102 to 108. His cough developed into the most acute form of quick consumption and the end came quickly. When his comrades came to view the remains they could not recognize the stalwart youth of a few weeks ago, so emaciated had he become.

The soldier dying on the field of battle in this war is instantly placed among the heroes of the republic. His name is heralded throughout the land and regiments of empire are told above his tier. His family are raised far above their natural standing and are given the position of local aristocracy. But the soldier who dies at a military post receives no such recognition. The event may not be known to more than half in his own regiment and it is soon forgotten by nearly all. The sorrow of the far away home is no less severe, but it is there and there alone that the loss is felt.

On Clipperton Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Capt. G. D. Freeth who has charge of the guano operations on Clipperton Island, arrived here yesterday and is a guest at the Occidental. His recent visit to Clipperton Island proved a most exciting one, and there is a prospect of trouble ahead when he returns there the latter part of this month for another cargo. Some of the Japanese laborers who were taken there by Freeth from Honolulu to handle the guano deposits are on a rampage, and shortly before the Alice Elisabeth left the island on her last trip there was a serious stabbing affray between some of the unruly Orientals.

WAR INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The War Investigation Commission had three witnesses before it today. Captain Culver of Grigby's Rough Riders; Dr. Hysell, chief surgeon of the Second Division, located at Camp Thomas, and Major Gallagher, who was in charge of various commissary depots in the Santiago campaign.

FOR MISS ROSE

Residents of Topeka Write of Carnival Queen.

IS ENTERTAINED IN ROMES

Ladies Rave Over the Hawaiian Belle—in the Procession—Odes to Omaha—Ovations.

Dan H. Case received letters by the last mail from his father and mother of Topeka, Kansas, which give the citizen view of Miss Anna Rose, the Carnival Queen, and her reception there. Mr. Case says to his son:

"All the talk here for a month has been the 'Rose of Hilo.' That she was a drawing card and that the people were and are pleased with her, goes without saying. From 'Frisco to the ends of the United States her praises have been set forth in song and story, and thousands upon thousands enthusiastically greeted her here with wild huzzas and great pleasure. There has been every possible thing done to make her ways pleasant and herself happy. She will take many valuable and pleasant souvenirs home with her as a remembrance of the hospitality and welcome she received at the hands of a delighted people. She goes to the Omaha exposition Tuesday and is expected after that, to be here about two weeks.

All yesterday more than 75,000 people were in and viewed the parade—nearly as many as you have in population in all your islands. If she had been Queen Victoria, she could not have been treated more royally. We all thank you and your people for this effort to please Kansas.

Mrs. Case, in a long letter, has this to say of the 'Rose of Hilo': 'Nothing succeeds like success,' and the success of all the Fall Carnival is the Queen from Hilo. Never has any one received such an ovation at the hands of the people here as she has. The cannon fired as a signal that her train was arriving, all of the whistles commenced and continued to whistle, bells were rung, and everybody was out to see the Queen. The papers have not told half even if they have tried.

Her gentle, dignified manner and loveliness of character as well as of figure and feature, have completely captured even the society folks of our city.

Of course you know that she was entertained at the Manspeaker home by the Carnival Knights on her request that she be taken to a private residence, and everything that could possibly be done for her entertainment was done.

Mrs. Holliday told me this afternoon that she wished I would write and thank you and all who assisted you in sending such a lovely Queen. Mrs. Holliday met her in San Francisco and is very much pleased with her.

The great parade is over, and it was indeed beautiful. There were not so many floats in it as last year, but they were lovelier. Miss Rose's carriage was trimmed with lilacs, the horses had white and pink decorations, and the Queen was dressed in white, a white hat trimmed in white, white tips, etc., and she looked very graceful and sweet. The ladies here are all in love with her, as they express it, so you see it is a great compliment to her to have her own sex rave over her as well as the other. Having her in a private home was a great thing. It gave an air of protection that could not have been if she had been in a hotel.

Miss Rose is very much taken with Topeka and Topeka people.

AN ARMY COMING.

More Than 5,000 Men in Manila Squadron En Route.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Gen. Merriam has taken into his own hands the choosing of the commands to be sent on the various transports which will compose the next and, it is to be presumed, final expedition to the Philippines, to leave here between the 15th and 16th. He called upon Gen. Miller yesterday to render to him a special field return of the expeditionary forces. The figures that follow are taken from that report, and show the number of men at present in each command. In most of the regiments and detachments a great falling off from their original strength is to be observed, which is accounted for by absences on leave, on sick furlough, on detached service, in the general hospital, and by discharges, desertions and deaths. The full strength of a regiment should be 1,330 men and officers.

Officers. Men.	
Third Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry and Oregon recruits	15 643
Batteries A and D, California Heavy Artillery	8 297
Wyoming Light Artillery	2 106
Nevada Cavalry	2 94
First Washington Infantry	43 1168
Twenty-third Kansas Infantry	43 1121
First Tennessee Infantry	35 1096
Fifty-first Iowa Infantry	43 1064
Total	191 5579

GREAT FIRE IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), Oct. 8.—An enormous fire at Red Fern, the principal suburb of Sydney, has destroyed the whole of the area covered by business shops and dwellings.



DID YOU EVER SEE A SNOWSTORM IN SUMMER?

We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snowstorm.

No need of this snowstorm.

As the summer sun would melt the falling snow, so will

Ayer's Hair Vigor

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation.

It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten out of every ten cases.

And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. This hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 3-16.

Hawaiian Commercial \$34 bid, \$34.50 asked.

Hana Plantation, \$17.37½ bid, \$17.50 asked.

Hutchinson Plantation, \$58.62½ bid, \$59 asked.

Cathcart & Parke is the style of a new law firm.

The engineers at Camp McKinley will publish a newspaper.

Rev. Henry Stout and family, well known here, are through passengers by the Gaelic for Nagasaki.

James Campbell of Honolulu, was a guest of the hotel at San Jose when it was burned. Fortunately he lost nothing.

Capt. Garland, formerly master of the Missionary packet Morning Star, has been appointed an inspector of customs.

Sixteen dollars was what it cost the native who rode his horse through the buggy on King street Thursday night. Settled out of court.

A temporary hospital for malaria patients from the camps is being erected on H. M. Dow's place on Prospect street, near Punchbowl.

R. C. A. Peterson has leased to the new Chinese Consul the large Maertens' residence, with its spacious grounds, near Thomas Square.

Harry Danford, son of Sir Robert and Lady Herron, will be married at Kohala next Thursday to Miss Mullinger, niece of Charles Notley.

H. P. Baldwin will most likely be president of the Hawaiian Commercial Company. Probably the majority of the directorate will be local men.

Dr. Walter Maxwell has visited Washington City, at the request of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The doctor will arrive here on October 26.

Hopp & Co. are too busy unpacking new goods, and in the upholstery department to talk furniture this week, but will try and interest you next week.

C. S. Desky returned by the Kinau Sunday morning from Hilo, where he has been superintending extensive improvements to Reed's Island and neighborhood.

Nick Brehm has received from Kona an old leather coat attested to have been worn by Kamehameha I. From accounts it lay hidden in a cave for many years.

The Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., vouches for the quality, price and the advantages to be gained by buying of them in a very unique way in their space in this issue.

The contract for the new Waimea bridge has been let to Wilson and Whitehouse and it will probably arrive by the end of the month. Meanwhile the abutments are being built so

they will be ready when the bridge arrives. The bridge will have two spans, each 200 feet long.

The Minister of the Interior calls for tenders for the construction of roads in South Kona and Kah.

Cards are out for the Wright-Gandall wedding at St. Andrew's Cathedral on the evening of the 27th.

Inspector General Townsend leaves by the Claudine today for Maui on a tour of inspection of the schools.

John Wilson and Harry Cooper went by the Iwa yesterday afternoon to Molokai on a deer hunting expedition.

H. J. Gallagher, formerly of Pearl City, is now permanently with Davies & Co., as manager of the warehouse.

Mrs. Jane Clark bought the Kepela lot in Aala, sold at auction at noon yesterday, for \$1,525. Henry Smith was auctioneer.

The latest plantation management rumors are that Mr. Lowrie is to go to Spreckelsville and David Center, of Wailanae, to the new Wailanae enterprise.

There is delay in the issuance of both light wine and regulation licenses. Some of the new applicants may be required to secure new locations.

Ewing, at the Williams studio, has made a faithful large portrait of the late Judge E. G. Hitchcock. The picture will be on exhibition today at the Pacific Hardware.

Secretary Coleman, of the Y. M. C. A., entered upon his vacation yesterday. He will be out until November 1. Mr. Brock will have complete charge in the interim.

Wailuku Sugar Company elected the following officers yesterday: S. C. Allen, president; W. F. Allen, vice president; M. P. Robinson, auditor; Geo. H. Robertson, treasurer, and E. F. Bishop, secretary.

E. R. Adams and wife, Mrs. George R. Carter and child, A. F. Knudsen and wife, C. Wolters and W. A. Hemshall were among the Islanders who returned by the Gaelic last evening.

George Patterson was fined \$100 in police court yesterday morning for selling liquor without license. The cases against George Lycurgus, Jas. Shierwood and Tom Wright went over to Thursday.

The general opinion, based on the Supreme Court decision of Saturday, is that the bond for the release of the libeled steamer Columbia will be fixed at \$17,500, pending the findings of the Supreme bench on the various appealed matters in the case.

It is said that about every soldier returning to garrison the worse for liquor now puts up the story that he was given a drink at a native house and "didn't know it was loaded." Officers are beginning to pronounce the swipes story a "chestnut."

FRANCE'S GAME.

Efforts to Influence the Peace Commission.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The United States Peace Commission held two sessions today. They were devoted to acquiring and weighing information relative to all questions involved in the matters under the immediate consideration of the Commissioners. It is believed the questions now being discussed relate to Cuba and the adjustment of the debt of that island.

The Paris newspapers show evidence of anxiety in behalf of the Spanish cause. The Matin on Sunday alleged that an understanding regarding Cuba and Porto Rico was possible, as the United States claims everything and Spain refuses nothing; but the difficulty arises on the question of the Philippine Islands.

The Matin closed its remarks on the subject by expressing the belief that "we shall see the Republic, which has just shown herself to be brave and strong also generous."

As the joint commissions have not yet considered the Philippine question, the Paris papers appear to Americans as making the statement that the Philippines are under consideration in order to be in a position to abjure the American Commission to treat Spain generously.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

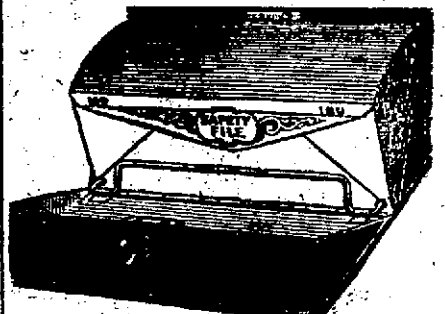
Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3½x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4½x10½. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4½x5½x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4½x10½. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 9 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday.....Sept. 13	Tuesday.....Nov. 6
Tuesday.....Sept. 20	Tuesday.....Nov. 13
Tuesday.....Sept. 27	Tuesday.....Nov. 20
Tuesday.....Oct. 4	Tuesday.....Nov. 27
Tuesday.....Oct. 11	Tuesday.....Dec. 4
Tuesday.....Oct. 18	Tuesday.....Dec. 11
Tuesday.....Oct. 25	Tuesday.....Dec. 18
Tuesday.....Nov. 1	Tuesday.....Dec. 25

Returning, will leave Hilo at 9 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Maui, Bay, Makana, Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Sunday.....Sept. 13	Sunday.....Nov. 13
Sunday.....Sept. 20	Sunday.....Nov. 20
Sunday.....Sept. 27	Sunday.....Nov. 27
Sunday.....Oct. 4	Sunday.....Dec. 4
Sunday.....Oct. 11	Sunday.....Dec. 11
Sunday.....Oct. 18	Sunday.....Dec. 18
Sunday.....Oct. 25	Sunday.....Dec. 25
Sunday.....Nov. 1	Sunday.....Dec. 25

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Maunaloa and Kipahulu Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$200 in value must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a receipt therefor. Company and form prescribed by the Customs and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

O. L. WRIGHT, President.
B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

GABRIO.....OCT. 18	BEIGIC.....NOV. 1
CHINA.....OCT. 27	COPTIC.....NOV. 15
DORIC.....NOV. 5	CITY OF PEKING.....NOV. 25
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO.....NOV. 17	GALIC.....DEC. 9
BEIGIC.....NOV. 26	CHINA.....DEC. 20
COPTIC.....DEC. 6	DORIC.....DEC. 20
CITY OF PEKING.....DEC. 22	NIIPPON MARU.....JAN. 6
GALIC.....DEC. 31	
CHINA.....JAN. 14	

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SINGLE TRIP.		ROUND TRIP.	
For San Francisco—Cabin	\$ 75	For San Francisco—Cabin, 4 mo's.	\$125
European Steerage	25	For Yokohama—Cabin, 4 mo's.	\$25
For Yokohama—Cabin	\$150	Cabin, 12 mo's.	\$25.50
European Steerage	55	For Hongkong—Cabin, 4 mo's.	\$25.50
For Hongkong—Cabin	\$175	Cabin, 12 mo's.	\$125
European Steerage	100		

For general information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

MAZAMA IN PORT

Smart Passage of New Inter-Island and Steamer.

SHE HAS U. S. CERTIFICATE

Features—Hull and Other Inspectors Coming Down—Manila Expedition—Mazama Officers.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The new Inter Island steamer Mazama docked at Brewer's wharf yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, nine days and fifteen hours from San Francisco, with 250 tons of freight, all stores for the company to which she belongs.

Other island steamers of the same size as the Mazama have taken, on an average, eleven days in making the passage from the Golden Gate, and the officers of the new steamer take some pardonable pride in her smart trip. The voyage was uneventful and made without stops with fine weather, head winds first half the way, then trade winds to port. No passengers were taken and the crew is made up of mostly new men signed in San Francisco.

The officers of the Mazama are as follows: Captain, Svenson; Chief Mate, P. Olsen; Second Mate, Mr. Sanders; Chief Engineer, Harry Wooten; First Assistant Engineer, Wm. Pierson; Second Assistant Engineer, C. W. Poole and a crew of eleven men all told.

Capt. Svenson is an old timer on the Pacific coast and well known in shipping circles. Chief Mate P. Olsen was formerly of the I. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mauna Loa and later of the steam schooner Charles Nelson, which brought troops to Honolulu from San Francisco some months since. Second Mate Sanders was in the employ of the Pacific Mail company, from which he resigned to come to the island in the Mazama. Chief Engineer Harry Wooten is well known as a kamaaina here and one of the most popular men that ever pulled a throttle. His friends will be glad to hear that he has the option of remaining with the Mazama. Wooten left here some months ago in search of health in the glorious climate of Santa Rosa, California. He looks better than when he left Honolulu but shaved off a luxuriant moustache in San Francisco, which has changed him somewhat. He did this in self protection. A lot of stranded Honoluluites make life a burden for the island boys who chance to visit there and Harry was no exception. By disguising himself with a smooth face he passed unnoticed in the crowd. Bo'sun Ben, formerly of this waterfront, is one of the stranded ones now in the Bay City and gives the glad and itching palm to all islanders. First Assistant Pierson is a brother of Chief Engineer Pierson of the U. S. T. S. Valencia and has, for the past three years, been engineer of the steam whaler Baluga up in the Arctic. He has become tired bucking icebergs and is going to try his chances in Paradise.

The Mazama is a sister ship of the Noeau, with but few alterations, rendered necessary by the United States shipping laws. Besides a donkey boiler there is an extra deck fire pump and there is slightly more depth. All the machinery was constructed and arranged for successful examination by the United States Inspectors of boilers and hulls and she was given a certificate for one year. She is about 300 registered tons, I. H. P. 300 and with a speed of 10 1/2 knots, carries 125 pounds of steam, accomplishing about 125 revolutions per minute.

It is understood by the Mazama's officers that United States Inspector of Boilers Chas. Lehnert, now supervising the district of Alaska, will visit Honolulu in the near future and inspect all island steam craft and examine their engineer officers as to their qualifications. Inspector Lehnert will be followed by an inspector of hulls from San Francisco, who will complete the formal examination of all vessels and grant certificates.

The Valencia, along with the troopships Senator, Newport, City of Para, Indiana and Ohio, according to a report by the Mazama, will make up an expedition to Manila via Honolulu next month. The Mazama left about three hours ahead of the steamship Alameda and brought no late news except this. No permanent captain has been appointed to the Mazama nor even a native name decided on. As two vessels of the Inter Island company are now laid up it is not probable that their captains and crews will be overlooked in manning the new steamer.

SEMINARY BURNED.

East Maui Institution—No Lives Were Lost.

The main building of the East Maui Seminary took fire about 7 o'clock Saturday evening and was destroyed. This information was telephoned to Lahaina just before the Claudine sailed for Honolulu. No lives were lost. These were all the facts given. The loss, according to the best calculations here, is probably between \$8,000 and \$10,000. The news of the fire was received with regret by the kamaaina of the city. It was one of the very oldest educational institutions in the islands.

and has subserved a useful purpose. The school was for girls and was run on precisely the same lines as Kawaiahae seminary.

It was as far back as the time of Rev. Jonathan Green, 1840 to the 60s, that the seminary really had its birth. The beginning was in Mr. Green's house. From that start nearly thirty years later the seminary as it has been known was continued. In the early days the building was one story, and a small affair. The new, or latter day, building was two stories and possessed all the conveniences appertaining to a first class boarding school. In the rear was a spacious lawn. Miss Mary E. Alexander is principal there. She has four assistants. There are about sixty pupils in regular attendance.

A sad feature of the case is that the seminary will probably not be rebuilt. Heretofore it has been maintained by private subscriptions with assistance from the Hawaiian Board and the Woman's Board of Missions. The strain of keeping it going has always been very great. For this reason it is not believed the institution will be revived.

Particulars of the fire will arrive by the Mauna Loa tomorrow.

BIG ESTATE HERE

Bulk of Property of Late Mr. Davies in Hawaii.

Administrators Appointed—Bond Amount Fixed—Inventory Recorded—Court Cases.

Thomas Rain Walker and Francis M. Swaney have been appointed administrators of the will of the late Theo. H. Davies under \$100,000 bonds. The will and petition for probate were presented by Cecil Brown in Judge Perry's Court. Administrators immediately filed an inventory of the property in the Hawaiian Islands, footing up \$1,754,682.92, as follows:

Land and residence in Nuuanu Valley, \$25,000;
Land and residence at Waikiki, \$4,000;
Land and house on Lunalilo street, \$5,500;
Land and houses on Green street, \$9,000;
Land and houses on Thurston Avenue, \$4,000;
Land, same street, recent purchase, \$2,270;
Land at Puehuehu, Hawaii, \$4,500;
Kapiolani Park lots, \$350;
Two hundred and fifty shares Kahuku at \$90, \$22,500;
Fifteen hundred shares Hamakua at \$100, \$150,000;
Twenty-five hundred shares Waiakae at \$100, \$250,000;
Five thousand shares Laupahoehoe at \$40, \$200,000;
Two hundred and fifty shares Union Mill Co. at \$80, \$20,000;
Thirty shares Oahu Sugar Co., assessable at \$65, \$1,950;
Half interest in Beecroft plantation, \$5,000;
Half interest in Kukaia, \$60,000;
Five hundred and twenty shares in Honolulu Iron Works at \$100, \$52,000;
Six thousand and fifty-five shares in Theo. H. Davies & Co. at \$100, \$605,500;
Sixty debenture bonds at \$5,000, \$300,000;
Twenty shares Mutual Telephone at \$10, \$200;
Three shares Pacific Club at \$100, valued at \$200;
Loan to Jas. Frank Woods, \$20,000;
Furniture at Waikiki, \$150;
Cash on hand here, \$52,732.92.
The case of Kong Young against Yau Choy, assumed \$46, was heard yesterday by Judge Perry. The Court found for plaintiff for the entire sum and costs. De Bolt for plaintiff; J. Q. Wood for defendant.
In the assumed matter of J. H. Schnack vs. Minne Cremer, claim for \$39.30, Judge Perry yesterday rendered a decision in favor of defendant. De Bolt for plaintiff; Robertson for defendant.
The decision of the Supreme Court on the bond of the steamer Columbia was completed yesterday afternoon, but as Mr. Neumann could not be found to sign it, it was not filed. The decision is quite brief, and reviews only that part of the case brought out at the hearing upon the motion.
Tim Quon, Chinese merchant, has entered suit against W. C. Achi for the recovery of \$500 alleged to be due on a promissory note. Humphreys & Gear for petitioner.

That Steamer Race.

The alleged race between the Mauna Loa and Kinau terminated at Mahukona last Wednesday when the Mauna Loa arrived there about half an hour ahead of the Kinau. At Lahaina the Mauna Loa was ahead and according to Commodore Beckley of the Kinau at Maalaea Bay the Kinau was first to arrive. While the Kinau was at Makana discharging the Mauna Loa passed on. The Kinau had been delayed over half an hour in speaking the Upolu in the Molokai channel and all the way made slower than ordinary time. "There was no attempt at a race," said Commodore Beckley, "but if there is any money in it we'll show the Mauna Loa what the Kinau can do." It is quite evident the Mauna Loa's engines were under the ordinary head of steam also.

Col. Gilbert P. Little, H. P. Webber and Gardner K. Wilder, Hilo attorneys and judicial aspirants, are visiting Honolulu.

A TOWN DEFEAT

Men From Camp Otis Win Football Game.

IT WAS A CLOSE CONTEST

Score Made Only in First Half—A Sportsman-Like Meeting—Hard Field Struggle.

It is seldom a football game is played from start to finish with entire satisfaction to the three interested parties, namely, the contesting sides and the crowd, but such is the verdict on the game which took place last Saturday at Makiki between the Town team and the Pennsylvania recruits from Camp Otis. The game was particularly free from the usual bickering and angry disputes. In this respect it was strikingly unlike the base ball game of a week previous between the Towns and the New York soldiers. It was not an ideal afternoon for outdoor sport, for frequent showers made the ground and ball slippery and proved disagreeable to the enthusiasts and rooters on the side lines.

The teams were quite evenly matched, the Town boys outweighing their opponents slightly. Both teams showed the results of good coaching and faithful practice. The plays lacked variety, being almost entirely center rushes and mass plays. No long runs around the ends, which so delight the grand stand, were made in Saturday's game. The playing of the Town team may be criticised as being too high. Holes were easily made in their line and the high play allowed the opponents to make frequent gains by sliding in underneath. Both teams showed a deficiency and timidity in punting.

Promptly at 4 o'clock the teams lined up, the Towns having won the toss and retaining the ball, while Pennsylvania chose the field. Slinger kicks off thirty yards and Pennsylvania is held after advancing the ball five yards. Pennsylvania then wins five yards on first down but loses ball on off-side play, soon regaining it on a fumble. Pennsylvania now begins a series of rushes, gaining from five to ten yards at each play. The pig-skin approaches the Town goal and the citizens look on in silence, while the rooters in the Pennsylvania camp make a joyful noise. Within ten yards of the goal Pennsylvania loses the ball on downs and the Towns send it back twenty yards by a punt, which goes out of bounds. In the ensuing scrimmage Lieut. Falls is hurt and time is taken out. When the ball is again put in play Brewer, the captain of the Pennsylvanians, gains five yards. Lieut. Falls gains five more on second down. Pennsylvania now begins shoving the ball down the field for a touchdown. On the Town's ten-yard line Kienzie, Pennsylvania's center, is hurt, and time is taken out. Only four minutes remain before the end of the first half when the ball is again put in play. The Town team made a valiant fight on their five-yard line, but finally at the close of the half Brewer, Pennsylvania's left half back, gets the ball over the line for a touchdown. Captain Brewer kicks an easy goal. Score: Pennsylvania, 6; Town, 0.

At the beginning of the second half the Towns showed new life and vigor and it was thought the score would soon be tied. Pennsylvania made a good kick, but I. Cockett caught the ball and advanced it twenty yards before being downed. Slinger then carries the ball to Pennsylvania's fifty-yard line. J. Lane gains five and a half yards and Johnson gains three yards more. Lafe makes two yards and Pennsylvania gets the ball on Cockett's fumble. The pig-skin is now as slippery as an eel from water and fumbles occur frequently on both sides. Pennsylvania again loses on downs and Cockett gets ahead 8 yards. The crowd goes wild for it looks like a touch-down for the Towns. Captain Camp makes five yards, through Pennsylvania's center. Pennsylvania's now gets the ball on downs at their fifteen-yard line. Here Pennsylvania should have punted, but instead the end play was tried and the Towns soon had possession of the ball and had showed Pennsylvania back to the five-yard line. The second half was nearly ended and the excitement ran high. Pennsylvania put up a good fight and after getting the ball on downs they worked it up the field on their twenty-yard line, out of danger. Pennsylvania then punted, and a dispute arose as to who blocked the ball. It was decided that a member of the Town team did and play was resumed. Only a minute remained. Casey made a pretty run through the center of the Towns and gained ten yards. Time was called with the ball well in the center of the field.

Score: Pennsylvania, 6; Town, 0. Umpire, Mr. Elston; timekeeper, Mr. Morgan; linesmen, J. W. Camp and Morrison Badar. Company 1. Tenth Pennsylvania. Attendance, 400.

Referee, F. W. Enos.

Town.
Kienzie Center Houghtaling
Pender Rt. guard H. Cockett
Casey Left guard J. Cockett
McHenry Rt. tackle Lane
Landefeld Left tackle J. Waterhouse
Lieut. Falls Rt. half Johnson
Bruff Left half Camp (Capt.)
Hoffman Rt. end Lawrence
Foss Left end Koll, Prince D.
Ryan Quarter back Waterhouse
Brewer (Capt.) Full back Slinger

TWO DEATHS.

New Yorker and Regular at the Military Hospital.

Private Charles H. Thompson died at the military hospital about 7:30 p. m. Saturday of quick consumption. The body has been embalmed and will be placed temporarily in a vault in Nuuanu cemetery. The services will be held from the undertaking parlors of E. A. Williams on Wednesday morning, October 19, at 10 o'clock.

Thompson was aged 22. He was a native of Utica, New York and when the war broke out joined Company H, First Regiment, New York Volunteers. The body will be shipped to the coast by the first steamer.

Private Thomas Beaver died yesterday morning at the military hospital of septic peritonitis due to malarial infection. He was a member of Company M, Eighteenth Infantry, Regulars. Beaver was born in Willow, North Carolina, and was 23 years old. The funeral will be conducted from the undertaking parlors of E. A. Williams today at 4 p. m. Interment will be in the soldiers' plot in Nuuanu cemetery.

WAS IN PURPLE

Royal Costume of Anna Rose as a Queen.

Much Homage for the Hawaiian Belle—Cleopatra Girdle and a Jeweled Tiara.

Topeka papers received by the last mail are full of accounts of the reception accorded Miss Anna Rose, Karnival Queen, by the people of Kansas. Over 15,000 people met the young lady at the railway depot. Her arrival was heralded by the booming of cannon and the sounding of steam whistles. The regal carriage was escorted through the streets by a procession of State troops and citizens, headed by brass bands, while the populace thronged the houses and sidewalks and cheered wildly as the queen passed. The ball, held in the State house, was a grand affair. In the reception Miss Rose shook hands with 8,000 people. Her pluck and endurance in this matter was generally commented upon in the papers. The costume worn by Miss Rose at the ball was designed and made by Madame A. Fiege, of St. Louis, one of the most famous costumers of America.

"This costume," said Madame Fiege at Topeka before the ball, "is the handsomest one of its kind ever made or worn in the United States. It is the Egyptian style and is a marvel of beauty. No production of Cleopatra ever used a costume as regal as this one. It was made upon measurements telegraphed from San Francisco when Miss Rose landed."

The tiara is a genuine Cleopatra pattern and is the finest ever worn in the United States. No tiara ever worn in any of the mammoth productions of Cleopatra can compare with it. There are over 300 jewels used in its construction. The 26 real pearl pendants are pure in color as white satin. The front of the tiara represents the head of a peacock, the bird of the Nile. The head and neck of the bird are formed of emeralds, and the rest of the tiara is composed of rubies, sapphires and emeralds.

The waist of the royal robe is of old gold brocade silk of the slash puff sleeve pattern, trimmed in real pearls, rubies and emeralds. The neck and sleeves are trimmed in rare old lace. The skirt is a mass of beads and pearls worked on silk net over the old gold silk skirt. The train is empress style. The sash or girdle is of the old Egyptian pattern of yellow, brown, blue, green, white and red silk of soft hues, trimmed with gold lace, large pearls, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires. Miss Rose will carry a sceptre of gold mounted with emeralds. The cloak is of a lighter shade of old gold than the robe. The cloak is faced with royal purple and lined with red. It is embroidered in silk representing fern leaves. The whole is trimmed in spangles. The necklace is of 38 handsome brilliant. The armlets are of solid old Roman gold heavily studded with rubies and sapphires. The bracelets are also of heavy gold bands with stars studded with jewels. The chataleine is very heavy and reaches to the girdle. It is richly set in rubies and emeralds.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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We Know By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own.

Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it effected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good." Mrs. CARBIE WINGS, Lompoc, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. Price \$1.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 50c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant was a deliberate untrue, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 12, 1904.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

Is a liquid medicine which averages FIFTY PER CENT. reduction of pain, without SLEEPING, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, say that it acts as a CHARM; and does generally succumb.

Dr. Gibben, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cough, Cancers, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Rapidly vanishes all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The genuine name of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

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Sole Manufacturer:

J. T. DAVENPORT.

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MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure all cases of Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, etc. Price 25c. per box. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists. The B. 41 Pills are made in England.

Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 25 years. In bottles of 25, 50, and 100. Each bottle contains a full and complete description of the pills, and a list of the names of the chemists and druggists who sell them throughout the world. Proprietors, The B. 41 Pills and B. 41 Pills Co., Ltd., London, England.

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OUR STORE

We may not have the biggest store on earth, but, write it down. In bargains we will give you more than any store in town.

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Our Stock.

Our stock is fine and large, and new. In every line complete. It's just the stock, my friend, if you want goods that can't be beat.

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Our Quality.

For quality we rank A1. In style and prices, too. And better bargains there are none. Than those we offer you.

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Our Price.

Although our quality's so high, We want you all to know. Ours is the cheapest place to buy. Our price is always low.

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If you are wise you'll buy today. While bargains still abound. There's bargains for you anyway. Whenever you come around.

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In all agricultural countries it is on a good plow that the tiller of the soil relies for a good crop. We carry all kinds of plows from the large

Sulky Plows

to the smallest

Rice Plows

But it is on our

Plantation Breaking and Double Mold Board Plows

that we chiefly pride ourselves. These are in use on nearly every plantation on the islands. Only within the last three weeks we have sold a number of the large plows to take the place of plows from other firms which had been returned as unsatisfactory.

The great advantage of the Perfect plow is that it requires less animals to draw it, and cuts an excellent furrow without digging down.

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JAPAN'S BIG MAN

Count Okuma, Leading Publicist of the Realm.

THE REBEL OF POPULAR RULE

Release From Government By Clan-Career and Home Life of the Interesting Premier.

A new figure has sprung into the political arena of the world's nations—the figure of a little Jap, with one leg, says one of the leading papers of the States. He is Count Shigenobu Okuma, the new premier of Japan, and what he lacks in a physical sense is more than made up in those mental qualities which have won for him the respect and admiration of his people. It is safe to say that no foreign power will attempt to trifle with little Okuma.

What Li Hung Chang is to China, Count Okuma is to Japan, and more, for he represents the people of Japan. In his recent elevation to the premiership the death knell of the government of the clans was sounded, and Japan now enjoys the comparative freedom of party rule. It is really a revolution in Japanese politics, and the people are assured of representation. Count Okuma is the father of the reform. He has had ample experience in the past as minister of finance and minister of foreign affairs.

In order to thoroughly understand the situation it is first necessary to take a brief survey of Japanese politics. For the last thirty years Japan has been ruled by the ministry composed of the nobles of Satsuma and Choshu. There were times when Tosa and Hizen men were members of the cabinet, but the latter were gradually frozen out, and of recent years all the important government positions have been filled by representatives of the two famous clans.

Japan suffered long and patiently under this yoke of clan government, but finally the clamoring of the people for a change resulted in the establishment of the diet in 1890, and at once it became the mouthpiece of the people's discontent. An address to the throne charging the government with misadministration or a vote of non-confidence in the reigning ministry or the rejection of an important government measure became the usual feature of the diet.

The government would reply with either suspension or dissolution. The clan government managed to continue its existence, as there were no political parties strong enough to overthrow it. The liberals and the progressives, the two leading parties, were always at loggerheads, but on a recent measure involving taxation they united their forces.

The leaders of the two parties, Count Okuma and Count Itagaki, got together, and as a result the great popular party under the name of "Kensei-to," or constitutional party, was born. The inauguration ceremonies of the new party were conducted on June 22.

As a result of this Marquis Ito resigned the premiership, and his example was followed by all the other cabinet ministers. Marquis Ito, himself a man of keen and far-sighted judgment, had previously urged the necessity of changing a policy that held aloof from political parties. But he met with no support, so he resigned, and in doing so he recommended to the emperor as his successor Count Okuma.

The emperor summoned Count Okuma and Itagaki to the court, and they were intrusted with the task of a cabinet formation, with the result that Okuma accepted the premiership and at the same time became minister of foreign affairs. The change in the ministry was at once announced and went into effect at once.

This very thing was predicted by the late John A. Cockerill in 1895, when he was the Herald's special commissioner in Japan. In one of his letters Mr. Cockerill said, in speaking of Count Okuma: "Without ever having set foot outside of Japan, and without understanding a word of a foreign language, he seems to have grasped the genius of his own country and the spirit of the age more fully than any other citizen of Japan with whom I have yet conversed. He is a great force today, although retired from all active political life and public service. It is the universal belief that should this war result in a political revolution, as now seems more than a probable, he will succeed Viscount Mutsu in the foreign office, and he may even be lifted into the premiership, now held by Count Ito. This much is hoped for by the vast party behind him."

Count Okuma is a native of Hizen, a province of Kyusyu Island, and is nearly sixty years old. But he still calls himself young man. His father was one of the Hizen clan, but was not blessed with an abundance of this world's goods. Meager as his opportunities were, Okuma never neglected an opportunity to cultivate the eminent scholars and leading men of his time, and he learned to take a deep interest in the affairs of his country.

In 1877 the Sajo rebellion took place, and following that the nation's finances became exceedingly disordered. It was then that he was appointed minister of finance, and demonstrated his keen judgment in matters of state. He later found himself at the head of the foreign office.

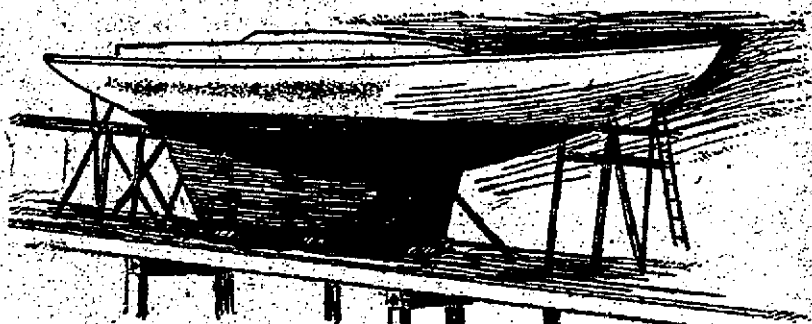
In 1890 he had almost carried to completion a treaty with Great Britain. He had been vigorously opposed by some searots of the aggressive schools

of politics, and one day, while returning to his office in his carriage, he was assaulted by a fanatic, who threw a dynamite bomb into the vehicle. The explosion tore off the greater part of the count's right leg. The assassin, without waiting to ascertain the result of his fiendish work, drew a knife and very properly proceeded to rip himself up in ancient Japanese style. He died miserably, while the count still lives, enjoying the respect of the whole country and carrying with him the hopes of millions of his countrymen.

Count Okuma is active in developing the modern sciences in Japan. In 1880, with that far-sighted study of the nation's needs which characterizes all his movements, he founded an institution of learning for young men. Just across the way from his residence, in a suburb of Tokio, known as Waseda, he erected the first buildings and endowed the institution with \$100,000.

This is known as the Semmon Gakko, and it has enjoyed great prosperity. There are at present about a thousand students. The university embraces three separate schools, one of Japanese law, one of political science and one of literature.

The count's house is a delightful combination of the modern and the



MR. HOBSON'S "GLADYS" ON THE STOCKS.

ancient Japanese. In the front, his rooms are carpeted, papered and equipped in European style, while in the rear sections we find the little Japanese porches, sliding screens and papered windows. His grounds and gardens are as fine as anything in Japan. He has, indeed, an ideal rural home. His post office address is No. 70 Shimo Tokusamura Minami Teshimagora.

Count Okuma is happily married and dearly loves the seclusion of his own home. His wife, the countess, is a lady of quiet demeanor, and proves an admirable hostess at their numerous and ever-hospitable receptions. The lady has many friends among the nobility and the youth of the land. She takes great interest in the Semmon Gakko, and invariably graces the commencement and other public occasions with her presence.

The only son, Mr. Hidemaru Okuma, heir to the title, is forty years of age. He spent seven years in the United States pursuing his studies, graduating at Princeton in 1878. He returned to Japan in time to be the first manager of the college his father founded. He still devotes part of his time to teaching certain branches in the Semmon Gakko. Well versed in English language and literature, he still maintains an interest in all things American, especially those connected with his alma mater, Princeton.

In the new Japanese Cabinet two members of the former cabinet have been retained, Viscount Taro Katsura, minister of the army, and Marquis Yoritomi Saigo, minister of the navy, a high compliment to their merits.

A CRITICAL TIME

DURING THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

Sick or Well, a Rush Night and Day.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba Were All Heroes. There Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 22d, says: "We all had diarrhoea, in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L.

A Demonstration.

(Boston Journal.)

Our volunteers know now perfectly that the art of war is not to be learned in a week's summer encampment. There will be no greater admirers of the regulars than they when they return, or no more strenuous advocates of an enlightened policy which shall give this nation an adequate trained military establishment.

HAS A NEW YACHT

Gladys, Property of T. W. Hobron, Is Launched.

Built at San Francisco—is for Comfortable Cruising—in a Trial Run.

The yacht Gladys, a cruising boat of the knockabout type, will soon be added to the island fleet of pleasure craft. Capt. Tom W. Hobron is owner and master. The Gladys is 37 feet in length and is as the cut shows, of attractive lines. She has an iron keel of three tons weight and can be handled nicely with main sail alone.

The Gladys was launched at San Francisco on Sept. 29 under most favorable auspices. The Angel Island

military band was in attendance to enliven the occasion and a number of the friends and yachting acquaintances of Mr. Hobron assisted. The usual important formality of christening was not forgotten and Mr. Hobron himself was a passenger on the Gladys as she plunged from the ways into the water. There was cheering and general congratulations and the band played "Star Spangled Banner." The Gladys carried both the Hawaiian and American flags for the occasion. Refreshments were served to the company in attendance.

In the San Francisco Examiner of the 30th is this note:

"The new sloop Gladys, built for Capt. T. W. Hobron of Honolulu, was tried for the first time yesterday. The sloop showed herself one of the fastest in the bay—a little tender, perhaps, but quick as a top in her movements. She ran away from the Tuant before the wind, but has not yet had ball area adjusted for the best work in beating."

There was no intention to have the Gladys for racing. The purpose of Mr. Hobron was to provide himself with a "knockabout" fit for trips to the Locho or longer voyages. The Gladys gets well out of the water, but there is very indication that she will be a good sea going boat.

Interest in yachting is on the increase here right along and there is to be more sailing than ever before for an off season clear through this winter. Those devoted to the sport like to get out and smell the very freshest breezes. Plans for a yacht club, with proper accommodations both in the harbor here and at Pearl Locho are progressing favorably.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Plans for Complete United Work of Forces.

About twenty superintendents and teachers of the various Sunday schools of the city met in the Y. M. C. A. hall at 4:30 yesterday afternoon to consider the plan of Professor Theo. Richards of bringing this class of church workers together for mutual study and benefit. Central Union, Methodist, Christian, Portuguese, Kawaiahae and Kamaikapili churches were represented.

Mr. Richards presided and stated the objects of the meeting. It was desired to form an Association to hold union meetings once a month for the purpose of comparing notes and devising, if possible, better schemes for Sunday school work. Papers would be read at the meetings, suggestions discussed and general plans adopted. All the churches represented used the standard lessons. It was therefore suggested that meetings of teachers be held once a week for the study of the lessons and the formation of a plan of teaching, which should be general in all the churches.

The latter scheme was unanimously adopted, and the first meeting of teachers was called for next Friday evening at the same hour and place. The following were appointed a committee to draft a constitution for a permanent organization: Professor Theo. Richards, chairman; W. C. Weedon, representing Christian church; Col. De la Vergne, Central Union church; Mrs. G. L. Pearson, M. E. church; W. A. Bowen, Portuguese Mission.

Milnor Receives Orders.

Capt. Milnor, of the steamer Columbia, received orders by the Alameda from the heads of the Seattle-Honolulu line to fight the libels against the vessel to the end, and not to pay \$5 for judgments unless ordered to do so by the Supreme Court. One of the owners will likely be down by the Australia. From the tone of the letters to Capt. Milnor and Mr. Durling it would appear that the company is not at all disconcerted by the suits, but proposes to carry out their original plan of a semi-monthly service.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchininess of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

Lovely Skin
Luxuriant Hair

The clearest skin, free from pimple, spot, or blemish, the softest, whitest hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant, lustrous hair with clean, wholesome scalp, are produced by CUTICURA Soap, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blotches, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapely nails, and baby blemishes, because the only preventive of the cause, viz.: inflammation and clogging of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. British depot, F. HARRIS & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER, DAVIS AND CO., Sole Agents, Honolulu, U. S. A. "All About the Skin," a 66-page book, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 627 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Among Other Goods Just Received by..

HOLLISTER & CO.

IS A CONSIGNMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

Lillian Russell Cigar!

For Which They Are Made Sole Agents For The Hawaiian Islands.

CLEAR HAVANA FILLER.

SOLD FOR 5 CENTS EACH

TROPIC OILS

Cylinder and Engine, the best used in these islands. We were just out of Tropic Oil when the "Iolani" arrived with a small lot to keep us going till December. We have two hundred and twenty-five barrels on the way now, which will arrive at different times between December and March and we do not propose to run short of Tropic stock the coming sugar season if we can help it. That it is a good oil and satisfactory is shown by the great increase in demand each season.

We have testimonials from many of the best known engineers in these islands, but if you have not tried the oil a barrel of each will convince you quicker than any number of letters can.

Tropic is made to sell, but it is also made to use and we are not afraid to have it tested. Your money back if a trial barrel don't prove good oil. Tropic for sale by the gallon, or barrel, at

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

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ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

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WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,860,000

Total reichsmarks 107,860,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897, £13,558,988.

1-Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 s s d

Subscribed — 2,700,000 67,500 0 0

Paid up Capital — 2,700,000 67,500 0 0

2-Life Funds — 10,127,970 1 0

3-Fire and Annuity Funds — 413,558,988 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch — 1,551,577 3 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches — 1,576,611 1 0

£4,978,988 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COKE IMPORTERS

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